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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

STOCKHOLM, December 2.

THE houſe of P—— and B—— has ſtopped payment for the ſum of one million four hundred thouſand dollars (which is about 313,000l.) There is no doubt but this failure will in its conſequences involve many other capital houſes in all the commercial cities of Europe. But theſe are hopes that about 75 per cent. will be paid.

Paris, Dec. 12. Letters from Marſeilles mention a riot having happened at the playhouſe there, occaſioned at firſt by the comedians perſiſting in repreſenting a piece highly diſagreeable to the public. Some grenadiers were called in to quell the riot, but expreſsly diſected not to fire, in order to prevent any accident; however a perſon in the pit, who, having expected a diſturbance, had armed himſelf with a piſtol, as ſoon as he ſaw the grenadiers, ſhot one of them dead, and they were then ordered to fire, by which means ſeveral people were killed and wounded. This affair has thrown the whole town of Marſeilles into conſternation.

Lower Elbe, Dec. 14. Notwithſtanding the hopes of a general peace and harmony in Europe, which foreign countries flatter themſelves are the intentions of the powerful courts of Europe, we have the greateſt reaſon to be convinced of the contrary. We have advice from good authority that the Emperor has lately taken 20,000 Saxon troops into pay. The King of Pruſſia has alſo taken 15,000 Heſſians, and 4,000 Brunſwick troops into pay. All the Pruſſian troops received orders, the 28th of November laſt, to keep themſelves ready to march.

Warſaw, Dec. 9. The Auſtrians, on the 6th inſtant, took poſſeſſion of Caſſimir, the ſuburb of Cracow. The number of freſh troops which they are raiſing with the greateſt diligence amount to 40,000 men.

Amſterdam, Dec. 19. Private letters from Surinam mention that the fugitive and rebellious Negroes are effectually chaſed from their town, but they are retired deeper into the woods, from whence it will be more difficult to drive them than from where they were before. Theſe advices add that moſt of the priſoners taken in the laſt attack, were women and children, and that they waited for a reinforcement of troops with impatience.

LONDON, December 29.

Superviſors will certainly go out, and will be equally appointed by the directors and the government; the ſecretary to the ſuperviſion will be appointed by the firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and will be given to a counſellor eminent in the law. Another creation is made by government, entitled Attorney General of Bengal.

The India company may exert themſelves in vain, and Sir George Colebrook ſpeak forever of the quantity of teas and other commodities in their ware houſes, the buſineſs was ſettled by government before debated, and India was ſold at Whitehall by Lord North to his Majeſty.

The feuds of India are to be ſettled by the ſword. The company will abandon their culprit ſervants to the rage of the natives and the Indian laws, which will ſettle theſe diſturbances, and check the career of others in future.

Peſtilential fevers ſtill continue to ravage Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, and Tranſilvania. The chief officers who commanded the troops in theſe countries have died, and great numbers of the ſoldiers are daily dying. All communication with the Grand Signior's dominions is to be cut off.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has, we are aſſured, been received with the uſual eclat, which new gueſts are wont to experience in a land of hoſpitality; but it is much apprehended, that when once the merits of his commiſſion are brought on the tapis, he will be equally diſregarded with the reſt of his predeceſſors.

A Gentleman of immenſe fortune, who keeps a woman belonging to one of the theatres, lately brought her home a piece of winter ſilk, which coſt thirty ſhillings per yard. The moment he preſented it to her, ſhe threw it on the fire, and ſaid, "What, do you think I am like one of the ſilly virtuous women (as you call them) who wear trumpery lute-ſtrings becauſe they are honeſt!"

It is imagined that the next general election will, if not timely guarded againſt, throw this metropolis into convulſions little different from thoſe of a civil war.

There are letters from France which ſay that Madam Barre is diſcharged. Various reaſons are aſſigned for this ſtep. The oſtenſible reaſon is, it was diſcovered by the King's phyſicians, that ſhe had given ſome provocatives to his Majeſty in ſweetmeats. A revolution in the French Miniſtry is expected as a conſequence of this manœuvre.

The Turkiſh ſuperſtition is the moſt formidable aid to the Ruſſians. A tradition prevails that the Mahometan empire is to be deſtroyed by a nation of the Greek profeſſion.

On Wedneſday Mr. T. Townſend made a motion in the Houſe of Commons that the enquiry into the expedition againſt the Charibs ſhould be on the 27th of January next, and he read a liſt of officers of the 32d regiment, with Governor Melville and General Trapaud, to be examined at the bar. And Governor Pownall made a motion that the papers containing the treaty between the Engliſh and Charibs in the year 1660, the account of the barter and ſale of St. Lucia in the year 1663, and the account of the expedition againſt the Charibbees, and the taking of St. Vincent in the year 1666, be laid before the Houſe. Both aſſented to.

Laſt week two men well dreſſed were apprehended and committed to Cheſter gaol, on ſuſpicion of having taken ſeveral bills of exchange out of letters in the poſt office in Dublin, and negociating them in London. The manner in which they were found out is truly remarkable: They called on a Lady who came to town with them in the Coventry coach, and drank tea with her at her friend's houſe in Lombard ſtreet. In the courſe of converſation, they took the opportunity of mentioning to the Lady's friend the difficulties they found to get two bills (accepted by a good houſe) diſcounted, and begged to know if he could get them diſcounted. The Gentleman took the bills, and having ſatisfied himſelf that they were real good bills, got them diſcounted at the bank, and took notes for 100l. each, payable to himſelf, which he gave to the men. Some few days after the diſcovery was made that the bills had been obtained in the manner above mentioned, the Lady's friend received a letter from a correſpondent at Coventry, with a remittance of bills and notes, among which were the two identical bank notes which he had given in lieu of the two bills. This put the parties upon the proper ſcent, and purſuit being immediately made after them, they were apprehended at Holyhead, and 1100l. of the money and notes were found on them.

January 18. At a meeting of ſome monied men in the city on Friday laſt it was reſolved, in order to ſupport the credit of a great houſe, to ſubſcribe 5000l. each, which twenty of them agreed to, and ſubſcribed that ſum accordingly.

A Nobleman and his Lady, more diſtinguiſhed from their uniformly virtuous and benevolent diſpoſition than their high ſtation in life, have, within theſe few days, ſent cards to all their acquaintance, ſoliciting contributions for the benefit of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Spitalfields.

The beneficent ſpirit in behalf of the indigent and deſerving objects in Spitalfields is worthy the greateſt commendation. But what more than a temporary relief can the ſubſcription of individuals afford? To their diſtreſſes, and of the poor in general (if the dearneſs of proviſions ariſes from combination and avarice) government alone can effectually apply the proper remedy; if the act of Providence, by unfruitful ſeaſons, we muſt look up to Heaven, and what labour and induſtry cannot effect, prayers and reformation will procure. Great as the ſufferings of the weavers are, the cottagers in many obſcure villages exceed them: No ſubſcriptions there, the little farmers having but a bare ſubſiſtence for themſelves and families. Add, among other melancholy tales, more than an hundred men, women and children, in a ſmall village, who have not taſted fleſh for ſeveral years, whoſe principal diet is bread and ſkimmed milk; alſo an aged man, of 115 years, periſhing within theſe four years for want of proper nouriſhment, whoſe allowance from the pariſh (ſhocking to relate!) was only one ſhilling per week. Theſe are facts, not invented tales. The diſtreſſes of the poor, for five years paſt, need no aggravation. The writer of the above wiſhes the repreſentation could influence the great in their favour, and procure for them not a partial and temporary, but a ſpeedy and permanent relief.

Died Mr. THOMAS HAMMOND, pariſh clerk of Aſhford: His blunt honeſty, waggiſh freedom, and amiable ſimplicity of manners, juſtly recommended him to the general eſteem of a very numerous acquaintance. He was an excellent BACK GAMMON player. He is ſucceeded in his office by Mr. Trice.

EPITAPH.

By the chance of the die
On his *back* here doth lie,
Our audible clerk, maſter Hammond.
Tho' he *bore many men*,
Till three ſcore and ten,
Yet, at length, he by death is *back gammon'd*;
But hark! neighbours hark!
Here again comes the clerk:
By a *hit* very lucky and nice,
With death we're now even;
He juſt ſtepp'd up to Heaven,
And is with us again in a *Trice*.

Orders are given for building ſome ſchooners to navigate up the ſmall rivers in America and Africa.

There is a particular iſland in the voyage to India uninhabited, from which iſland, it being within the limits of the company's charter, all adventurers are excluded. If three ſhips were annually permitted to viſit it, they would, without the leaſt injury done to the ſaid company, encreaſe the revenue of government not leſs than fifty thouſand pounds per annum from one ſpecies of its produce. England alſo would be enabled to ſupply all the markets of Europe with a commodity, which is now purchaſed for home conſumption at a vaſt expence.

A young Lady of family (an orphan) being very much reduced, got herſelf introduced to a man of high rank, in hopes he would petition a Great Perſonage in her behalf; he took her direction, and told her he would wait on her, and let her know how he ſucceeded: He accordingly came, but inſtead of the anſwer ſhe expected he made a formal declaration of love for her. She told him ſhe was aſtoniſhed a married Gentleman, and in ſuch a high ſtation, ſhould offer to make her ſuch propoſals. He replied he was very unhappy with his Lady, and was ſure he ſhould be the contrary with her. The young Lady, ſhocked at being thus affronted, was for ſome moments ſilent, which he took as a conſent, and laying down a 50l. note, told her he would not preſs her farther at preſent, but gave her till the next day to conſider, and begged her to accept that as an earneſt of his future favour. She was much confuſed, and ſat with aſtoniſhment whilſt he made his bow and left the room. A few minutes reſtored her to her recollection; ſhe ſent for a relation, an elderly Gentleman, and deſired him to be with her when his Lordſhip came. When his Lordſhip came ſhe gave the note into her relation's hand, ſaying "his Lordſhip has conſidered the diſtreſſes of the poor, and as he loves to do good by ſtealth, begs you will be his almoner, and diſtribute this note as your judgment directs." The diſappointed Lord took his leave without daring to complain, and the Lady's relation diſtributed the money in the priſons of this metropolis.

Jan. 22. The preſent ruined ſtate of the Eaſt India company cannot be deemed ſurprizing to thoſe who conſider one moment the cauſes which have contributed to haſten that ruin; let us, ſays a correſpondent, attend to the following fact. Our colonies had annually taken off 600,000l. in the ſingle article of tea; but when it became a queſtion whether they ſhould be ſlaves under that importation, or freemen importing it from a foreign market, the tea remained in the company's warehouſes, and the 600,000l. went to Holland and Denmark. That non-importation or loſs of market has now continued for five years; it makes three millions difference in their caſh account; is the true cauſe of the great quantity now on hand; is an immenſe loſs to the revenue, to the merchant, to the ſtate, and has operated very conſiderably towards producing the preſent ſcarcity of money, and univerſal ſtagnation to all buſineſs. This is not all; the ſame motives which prevented our coloniſts from conſuming the company's tea, alſo prevented the purchaſe of many other valuable articles; it is difficult to aſcertain the amount, but is very conſiderable, and makes a monſtrous difference in the ſtate of their affairs. In ſhort, it has been the principal cauſe of their approaching diſſolution.

Yeſterday when the malefactors were going to execution, and ſtopped as uſual, oppoſite St. Sepulchre's church, to hear the dying words from the bellman, their hats being taken off, Bird threw his head on the

shoulder of the Clergyman who ſat next him, and, while he hiſſ his face, his whole frame was agitated in a manner not to be deſcribed, and he ſeemed to feel what the author of the Examiner calls "The utmoſt exacerbation [illegible]

It is ſaid to be the [illegible] eſtabliſh a colony in the [illegible] Miniſtry to make the [illegible] ſeveral provinces in [illegible] intention of the Min[illegible] management of public [illegible] plexed, what will rem[illegible] government cannot att[illegible]

General Gage is on [illegible] where he has held the [illegible] reputation; but we do no[illegible] ſucceeded by any other o[illegible] conſiderable time in this kin[illegible]

A tradeſman in Southwark, [illegible] about eleven months, was a few days ſince [illegible] with four children; one by a widow he was [illegible] with before his marriage, one by his wife, and two by a young woman that lived ſervant with him.

A caution with reſpect to counterfeit coin. COUNTERFEIT MONIES circulating at preſent are 36s. 27s. 13s. 6d. and 6s. 9d. pieces; GUINEAS, HALF GUINEAS, and QUARTER GUINEAS. The Portugal money may be diſcovered by the paleneſs of the colour in general, a glaſſy ſound, and a faint impreſſion (often part of it omitted) particularly in the moidores. The crowns both on the 36s. and 27s. pieces are larger than the good ones, and generally ſet awry upon the former. The counterfeit half guineas are of the coin of King William III. James II. George I. II. III. The firſt is extremely well executed, being the exact colour of the good gold of that King's reign, and can only be diſcovered by the neck being too thick, and the ſceptre not being properly ſtruck. There are ſome impreſſions of this coin rather paler, and the letters GULIELMUS, &c. very imperfect. The ſecond bears a very good colour, but the noſe is extremely long, and the ſame deficiency in the ſceptre as before. The third is rather of a copper colour, the eye in the head quite ſunk, and the letters GEORGIUS, &c. quite out of proportion. The ornaments about the ſceptre are better obſerved in this die. The fourth bears a bright gloſſy colour, the impreſſion extremely ſtrong, but the letters are not very diſtinct. This is the beſt imitation of any of the counterfeits. The fifth is very viſible, being of a pale braſſy colour, and in general very badly executed. The defect in the half guineas the ſame as the guineas in the different reigns. The counterfeit quarter guineas are deficient in the execution and colour, and are eaſily diſcovered.

Jan. 27. In the hiſtory of human kind, we can ſcarcely find a parallel to the late Erneſtos, John Duke of Courland, who died the 28th of laſt month, in the eighty third year of his age, at his palace in Mittau. It was impoſſible that any perſon could have experienced greater changes of fortune than he did: From being the ſon of a ſtableman, or at beſt a groom of the horſe to Prince Alexander of Courland, he roſe to be the Sovereign of that country, and in the end attained to the actual government of the vaſt empire of Ruſſia during the whole reign of the Empreſs Anne, and for ſome months after her deceaſe, which he ruled with the moſt uncontrouled deſpotiſm. This man, once more reduced to his original obſcurity, was for above twenty years afterwards obliged to truſt to his daily labour for ſupport, in the inhoſpitable and frozen regions of Siberia. Yet, when he had paſſed his 74th year, he was again reinſtated in his Dukedom, and died a Sovereign Prince. What muſt make the hiſtory of this man's life appear ſtill more extraordinary is, that he was a perſon but of very moderate talents, untinctured with learning, deſtitute of wit, brutal, avaricious, haughty, implacable, and cruel. Aſtein, the Imperial Miniſter at the court of Peterſburg, who deſpiſed and deteſted him, uſed to ſay, "When Biron (that being the Duke's name) ſpeaks of horſes, he ſpeaks like a man, but when of men, or to them, he ſpeaks as a horſe would do." He was, however, indebted to nature for ſome advantages that will always be a powerful recommendation. He had a fine perſon, rode gracefully, and was of an athletic make. In fine, a robuſt conſtitution, animal vigour, and a comely appearance, have wrought as ſurprizing changes at the court of Peterſburg, as ever a beautiful face, and an affectation of wit, have at that of Verſailles.

This morning, about five o'clock, the Queen was taken in labour, when his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, with other officers of ſtate, were ſent for, but before their arrival her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Prince, about ten minutes before ſix, and both her Majeſty and the young Prince are as well as can be expected. At noon both the park and tower guns were fired on the occaſion. The above is their Majeſties ninth child, having now ſix Princes and three Princeſſes.

A deputation from the body of American merchants will very ſhortly wait upon Lord Dartmouth, to receive his Lordſhip's anſwer to ſome propoſals lately ſubmitted to his conſideration, for reconciling the diſagreements between the colonies and the mother country.

The general eſtimation of Weſt India property is, that 100 acres, with 100 Negroes, will clear, after all expences, 140 hogſheads of ſugar annually, which, at the uſual [illegible] per hogſhead, will be 2250l.

[illegible] preſented ſeveral papers relative [illegible] were ordered to lie on the ta[illegible]

About [illegible] the Speaker being ſeated, Mr. [illegible] Sir, I riſe in conſequence of a [illegible] previous to the holidays, for [illegible] expedition to St. Vincent's. I [illegible] as I am deſirous that Gentlemen [illegible] themſelves fully of the matter, that it [illegible] a time; and ſhould this motion be [illegible] alſo move that copies of the original [illegible] ſent to the Governor of the ceded [illegible] ing the Charibs, be laid before the [illegible] of the report which the committee [illegible] made to the board of trade, upon a queſtion [illegible] priety of tranſporting the Charibs to [illegible] of the world. Several papers are to be laid [illegible] the Houſe to day; therefore, that a ſufficient [illegible] may be allowed to peruſe them, I purpoſe moving, that this day fortnight be appointed for the enquiry. By that time ſome intereſting intelligence may be received, and indeed I expected ſome letters myſelf before this. I ſhall likewiſe, when I know the fate of this motion, move, that if any material intelligence ſhould in the intermediate time arrive, that it may be laid before the Houſe, as an acquaintance of mine whom I met, received a letter dated the 20th of November; and if private letters have been received, I make no doubt but government has had advice. A report indeed prevails abroad, but upon what foundation I cannot pretend to ſay, that government has lately thought proper to ſtop the expedition. Whether it has, or has not, I am not to determine; I ſhall therefore move, Sir, that the hearing of this matter be put off to this day fortnight.

Lord North. Sir, I could wiſh it had been convenient to the honourable member to have had it ſooner; but as it is, I aſſent with all my heart to his motion. With reſpect, Sir, to any intelligence, I believe none has been received of any conſequence. Within this day or two ſome may have arrived, which I am not yet acquainted with; but nothing material ſince the honourable Gentleman made his motion has, I am ſure, been received. As to papers and inſtructions to be laid before the Houſe, every paper which may be ſerviceable ſhall be produced; and with reſpect to the expedition being diſcontinued, that, Sir, I can anſwer with certainty, it is not, I aſſure you.

The former motion was withdrawn, and next Tueſday ſe'nnight appointed.

Yeſterday Mr. Sawbridge ſtood up, and ſpoke to the following effect in the Houſe of Commons: That he had the two preceding ſeſſions made the ſame motion he was now about to move, which was for leave to bring in a bill for ſhortening the duration of Parliaments. That however ardent his wiſhes might be, he had very little hopes of its ſucceſs for the preſent, though he ſtill expected to ſee the day when there would be very little occaſion for ſuch a motion. That on the occaſions he now mentioned, he had ſtated his motives, and the reaſons on which they were grounded, nevertheleſs it might not be improper to repeat them as often as the neceſſity recurred. He ſaid that we were indebted to the Saxon conſtitution for every valuable privilege we now enjoyed; that it had continued for more than five hundred years, and preſerved its vigour chiefly by ſhort Parliaments; that from the invaſion of the Normans till the reign of Henry III. they were either diſcontinued, or had loſt all their former efficacy; that from the latter æra, after a glorious ſtruggle of more than half a century, they recovered this valuable acquiſition, and brought the conſtitution back to its firſt principles; that from thenceforward to the reign of Henry VIII. the frequency of holding Parliaments was notorious, and the happy conſequences reſulting therefrom incontrovertible; that during the reign of that arch tyrant they were lengthened for the firſt time, on which the corruption of our repreſentatives, and the bloody acts of that monſter of cruelty which accompanied it, were undoubtedly the beſt comment; that from this demiſe to the time of the Rump Parliament, we were happily freed from this bane of Engliſh liberty, to which ſucceeded the long, the penſioned Parliament of Charles II. which was too well known to require any animadverſion; that after the revolution many independent good men endeavoured to put it out of the power of bad Princes or corrupt Miniſters to undermine the conſtitution, while the forms of it were preſerved, and at length prevailed ſo far as to obtain the triennial bill to be paſſed into a law, but that all thoſe advantages were again loſt on paſſing the ſeptennial bill in the year 1715; that, for his part, he was of opinion that it was better the revolution had never happened, if long Parliaments, legally and conſtitutionally recognized, were to be the conſequence. After this detail he aſſured the Houſe he had very little hopes of the ſucceſs of his preſent motion, as he was well convinced its oppoſers would appear under various heads, and many claſſes. The ſupport of thoſe who retain an enthuſiaſtic veneration for the ſettlement made at the revolution, and look on the ſeptennial bill as one of its great ſupports, continued he, I have little to expect from the former friends of ſhort Parliaments. I have as little, though I think it will be difficult for them to reconcile their former conduct with the preſent, without ſuppoſing that they thought corruption, when confined to a part, was a political evil, but that when it becomes univerſal, it loſes all its noxious qualities and effects. From the preſent Miniſters I am not ſo romantic as to expect any aſſiſtance, becauſe it would be in them an act of ſuicide; and thoſe who have been Miniſters, or expect to be ſo, ſtand nearly in the ſame predicament; it cannot be expected they will promote the ſucceſs; what they have not done, they would not now wiſh to have done. Mr. Sawbridge then made his motion, and was ſeconded by Mr. Townſend, the Lord Mayor, who, among other things, remarked that though he foreſaw the contempt with which his honourable friend's motion was intended to be treated, yet he truſted he ſhould yet ſee the day it would meet with more attention. Mr. Oliver next roſe, and ſpoke ſome conſiderable time on the ſame ſide; after which one member ſtood up for a few minutes, to reply, to exculpate himſelf from the implied charges brought againſt him, as included in one of the claſſes deſcribed by Mr. Sawbridge. After which the queſtion was called for, when the ayes were 45, and the noes 153, and the Houſe was up before four o'clock.

It being known that many capital houſes are in poſſeſſion of undoubted good bills, and are exceedingly diſtreſſed in not being able, in the preſent general alarm, to get them diſcounted, a meeting of ſome of the firſt monied men in the city was held yeſterday, in order to raiſe the ſum of 100,000l. for the purpoſe of diſcounting the good bills of ſuch houſes as ſhall appear, on an inſpection of their accounts, to be in an undoubted proſperous ſituation. It is certain that this public ſpirited plan will meet with ſucceſs beyond its original intention, and it promiſes the faireſt of any thing yet propoſed to ſtop the progreſs of that fatal diſtruſt which now reigns in the commercial world.

A young Lady of family and fortune was on Wedneſday laſt brought to the Fleet, and detained for the ſum of 20,000l.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 28.

"Yeſterday a man was ſtopped in his way to the fields, with a bag upon his back, which, on being ſearched, was found to contain a woman ſevered into four pieces. The man declared he was ignorant of the contents; and being deſired to tell what place he had taken it from, he conducted the perſons thither, where they found the aſſaſſin. On his confeſſion it appeared that the deceaſed had been his wife, whom he killed involuntarily in a fit of anger, and that he had taken the above means to conceal his crime from the world."

On Monday a Chelſea penſioner who lodges at Iſlington, having received half a year's penſion, went to the Marquis of Granby's Head in Chick Lane, where two women picked him up, and took him to their lodgings in Jacob's Court, Clerkenwell, where they ſtripped him of all his money and clothes, except his hat, wig, and ſhoes.

Tueſday a man genteelly dreſſed called at the door of an inn at Acton, and ordered ſixpenny worth of warm punch, which was preſented to him in a ſilver mug as he ſat on horſeback: He paid for it, drank it at a draught, put the mug in his pocket, and rode off. The landlord, taking a horſe out of the ſtable, purſued him for two or three miles, and at laſt overtook him watering his horſe in a pond: On the landlord's aſking him for the ſilver mug, he ſaid he would give it him immediately, and putting his hand in his pocket, pulled out a piſtol, demanded his money, and robbed him of ſeven guineas, and ſome ſilver.

It is computed that the merchants at Hamburgh have loſt, by the different failures in Holland and England, 300,000l.

We hear that his Majeſty has graciouſly ordered 1000l. to be diſtributed among the diſtreſſed weavers in Spitalfields.

A correſpondent has ſent us the following ſimple recipe for the piles, which, he ſays, cured him of that terrible diſorder in two days: Take tobacco aſhes and hog's lard, mix them well together, and anoint the part affected when going to bed, very little of which will effect a cure.

So much baſe PORTUGAL COIN has been circulated in the north of England that the people abſolutely refuſe to take any, which is a great inconvenience to many people, eſpecially travellers, who are often at a great loſs on that account.

It is certain that ſeveral hawkers and pedlars in this kingdom, having no fixed place of abode, and pretending to trade under the authority of a licence, are employed in diſperſing counterfeit and diminiſhed money. People in this, and other countries, would do well to guard againſt thoſe itinerant dealers.

Letters from Vienna ſay that Mr. Meroni, a man of letters in that city, has received a letter from a correſpondent in Conſtantinople, informing him of the diſcovery of a complete manuſcript of Livy's Roman Hiſtory. Lewis the XIVth offered an hundred thouſand crowns to the Porte for permiſſion to ſearch for this hiſtory in the library of the Seraglio, which contains the books belonging to the Greek Emperor.

It is reported that the ſtate of public credit is at preſent under the conſideration of the Miniſtry, and that ſome ſalutary regulations, particularly relating to commercial failures, will very ſhortly be the ſubject of diſcuſſion in an auguſt aſſembly.

The LAWYER's PRAYER. *A* FRAGMENT.

ORDAIN'D to tread the thorny ground
Where few, I fear, are faithful found,
Mine be the conſcience void of blame,
The upright heart, the ſpotleſs name;
The tribute of the widow's pray'r,
The righted orphan's grateful tear;
To virtue, and her friends, a friend;
Still may my voice the weak defend:
Ne'er may my proſtituted tongue
Proteſt th' oppreſſor in his wrong,
Nor wreſt the ſpirit of the laws
To ſanctify the villain's cauſe.
Let others, with unſparing hand,
Scatter their poiſon through the land;
Inflame diſſention, kindle ſtrife,
And ſtrew with ills the path of life;
On ſuch her gifts let fortune ſhow'r,
Add wealth to wealth, and pow'r to pow'r;
On me may fav'ring Heav'n beſtow
That peace which good men only know;
The joy of joys, by few poſſeſt,
Th' eternal ſunſhine of the breaſt.
Pow'r, fame, and riches I reſign,
The praiſe of honeſty be mine;
That friends may weep, the worthy ſigh,
And poor men bleſs me when I die.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 1.

It hath lately been diſcovered that ſome ill diſpoſed perſons of the province of NORTH CAROLINA have forged many INSPECTORS NOTES, ſigned ARCHER & EPPES at Peterſburg, which the public will do well to guard againſt.

The Laleham, Stoaks, from Virginia to Aberdeen, is loſt in the Orkneys, and all the crew periſhed

Capt. Neeks, from Virginia, arrived in London in thirty days.

Captain Ramſay, from Glaſgow, Captain Barron, and Captain Livingſtone, from London, are arrived in James river.

ELECTIONS.

Col. JOHN SYME for Hanover, in the room of Mr. John Smith, deceaſed. And

Mr. NICHOLAS FAULCON, junior, for Surry, in the room of Col. Hartwell Cocke, deceaſed.

To THE ORTHODOX LAYMAN.

SIR,

YOUR next objection to the *finite* duration of future puniſhments is taken from St. Paul's declaration in 2 Cor. 4, 18, which you think is an invincible proof that the terms aión and aiónios neceſſarily import *infinite* duration. I will therefore examine this declaration, with the occaſion of it, very particularly.

After St. Paul's departure from *Corinth* great diviſions and contentions were introduced into the *Corinthian* church by a faction which oppoſed the holy Apoſtle, and accuſed him of hidden deſigns to promote his own temporal intereſt.

To heal theſe diviſions, and to put an end to theſe contentions, St. Paul wrote his firſt epiſtle to the *Corinthians*, wherein he reprehends them for their defection from the true faith, exhorts them to lay aſide their party diſtinctions, to unite, as one body, under CHRIST their head, and to return to the obedience of the goſpel he had preached to them: With theſe exhortations he intermingles a modeſt juſtification of himſelf againſt the accuſation of his opponents.

Upon their receiving this epiſtle the *Corinthians* repented of their factious conduct, ſubmitted to the Apoſtle's admonitions, and expreſſed their *earneſt deſire, mourning, and fervent mind, toward him.*

St. Paul being informed by *Titus* of the happy ſucceſs of this epiſtle, addreſſed a ſecond epiſtle to the *Corinthians*, in which he ſpeaks of the dignity of his apoſtolic character, and juſtifies himſelf with more courage and freedom than he had done in his firſt epiſtle; and to convince them that he had no regard to his own ſecular intereſt, he declares that as long as he lived he ſhould be expoſed to perſecutions, to afflictions, and to the danger of death, *for the ſake of* JESUS, *that the life of* JESUS, *riſen from the dead, might be made manifeſt by his preaching and ſufferings in the fleſh*: that theſe ſufferings and afflictions, though exceeding great, he willingly and chearfully ſubmitted to, having a certain aſſurance that God, through Chriſt, would recompence him with a reward even more ſubſtantial and permanent, more glorious and excellent, than thoſe rewards which are aiónian; in compariſon whereof he accounted all his labours and afflictions, all his ſufferings and perſecutions in this life, as light and momentary. *For*, ſays he, the momentary lightneſs (to gar parautica elaphron) *of our tribulation worketh for us a weight of glory* (kath uperbolen eis uperbolen aiónion) *exceedingly far more than aiónion, while we look not at the things ſeen, but at the things not ſeen: for the things ſeen are* (proſkaira) *of ſhort continuance, but the things not ſeen are aiónian.*

And this certainly was a very ſtrong and convincing argument to obviate the accuſation of his adverſaries; for he who looked not at things ſeen, but at things not ſeen, he who had a certain aſſurance of receiving a recompence for all his labours and afflictions in the goſpel of CHRIST, far more glorious and permanent than thoſe rewards which are aiónian, could not be ſuppoſed to trouble himſelf about the things of this momentary life, which, at beſt, are but of ſhort continuance, and not worthy the regard of an apoſtle of JESUS CHRIST.

Againſt this interpretation of the text you object that the words kairos and aión are here oppoſed to each other, and that the latter muſt neceſſarily import *infinite* duration. Becauſe the former ſignifies *finite* duration. But this is a concluſion by no means juſt, ſince an HOUR and an AGE bear an antitheſis ſufficiently ſtrong to overthrow your concluſion, although an age is far ſhort of ſome thouſand ages, and theſe ſtill infinitely ſhort of eternity.

Beſides, the term kairos, in its genuine meaning, ſignifies a very ſhort time, and is, for that reaſon, oppoſed to the word aión, which ſignifies a very long time. And this is agreeable to the uſe the Greeks made of theſe words; for they had three words in uſe among them to denote time in its ſeveral gradations, kairos, chronos, and aión: By aión they meant an age, by chronos a time of conſiderable continuance, and by kairos a ſhort inconſiderable time. So that kairos and aión are two extremes of time, having chronos for their medium, and oppoſe each other by a very natural antitheſis; the former repreſenting the fleeting tranſitorineſs of this life, the latter the ſtability and ſteadineſs of perduration, which our life will poſſibly have in a future ſtate.

In this life we conceive time as conſiſting of ſucceſſive momentary points, perpetually altering and flying off; poſſibly, in the aiónian life, it may prove to be of a more ſtable and permanent nature, and the tranſitory points of which it now ſeems to conſiſt may then appear to have been a ſucceſſion of generating and corrupting parts, like the ſucceſſion of plants and animals.

All things in this world bear the characters of death; but *in the land of the living* it may be otherwiſe: Then our time may poſſibly bear the viſible characters of eternity, and afford us a typical repreſentation of that ſimultaneous manner of exiſting, which we now conceive only by its oppoſite, mutability, and tranſitorineſs.

But however this may be, the word *aiónios*, in this text, cannot ſignify *eternal*; becauſe St. Paul is obliged to uſe a very high hyperbole to enhance the meaning of it beyond its natural force. The word *aiónios* being too ſcanty and confined to expreſs the full continuance of the glorious reward he had in view, he extends the meaning of it by an hebraiſm, which ſignifies that the reward he is aſſured God will beſtow upon him will be, in its duration, *exceeding to an exceſs* thoſe which are aiónian.

This word, therefore, in the text under conſideration, muſt import *leſs* than a real eternity; becauſe what is really eternal cannot be exceeded or ſurmounted by any additional continuance, and therefore cannot admit of hyperboles to extend its durability.

And thus the force of this paſſage is, *the momentary lightneſs of my tribulation worketh for me a glory exceedingly far more durable than that which is aiónian: wherefore overlooking the things viſible, I fix my eyes upon the things inviſible, ſince the things ſeen are but during this ſhort life, while the things not ſeen are hyperbolically hyperbolically aiónian*; that is, exceeding beyond hyperbole, that immeaſurable ſeaſon of bliſs, the life aiónian.

This text, then, in its true and genuine meaning, is a full proof that the word aiónian does not ſignify *infinite* or never ceaſing duration, but only *finite* duration; and to ſay that this word *aiónian* muſt ſignify *eternal*, becauſe it is placed in oppoſition to the word proſkairos (temporal) is as abſurd as to ſay that the ſun and moon muſt endure to eternity, becauſe the ſcripture compares the duration of the throne of the MESSIAH to the duration of thoſe planets.

For as the ſun and moon may, and no doubt will, laſt an exceeding length of time, which yet ſhall be ſhort of eternity, ſo may the word *aiónian* import an exceeding length of time, which yet ſhall be ſhort of eternity; and as the reign of an earthly Monarch, to which the reign of Chriſt is oppoſed, may be incomparably exceeded by the duration of the ſun and moon, without ſuch ſun and moon during eternally, ſo may a *temporal* life in this world, to which the *aiónian* is oppoſed, be incomparably exceeded by the *aiónian* life, without ſuch *aiónian* life during eternally.

You remember, I doubt not, the attempt one of our moral writers has made to illuſtrate eternity.

Suppoſe, ſays he, a mountain of ſand of an enormous ſize, and that once only in every thouſand years an eagle were ſent to leſſen this mountain, by carrying away from it one ſingle grain of ſand, what a prodigious length of time would it require thus to remove this whole mountain, and before every ſingle grain of this vaſt body ſhould be carried off! But, adds he, the time required for all this work, ten thouſand times repeated, bears ſtill no proportion with eternity.

Now ſuppoſe an AIÓN to include a duration equal to the prodigious tract of time this dilatory eagle would employ in removing this Gentleman's mountain of ſand, at the rate of a ſingle grain every thouſand years, will not this exceeding length of time form a contraſt ſufficiently ſtrong between the words *proſkairos* and *aiónios*, uſed by St. Paul in this text, without having recourſe to eternity, of which we can have no conception? I think, Sir, it will; and I defy all your criticiſm to prove the contrary.

You may, indeed, tell me, as you have already done, that I am *a very unfair writer, with very little knowledge of the ſcriptures*; but as ſuch language is railing, and not reaſoning, it never can influence the queſtion between us.

I think I have ſaid enough upon this famous word to convince any reaſonable man that it denotes only (in the ſcripture acceptation of it) *finite* duration; but if you ſtill remain riveted to a ſyſtem you are not able to defend, but by a miſtaken tranſlation of the ſacred text, I confeſs I deſpair of your converſion. However, that I may contribute every thing in my power to convince you of your error, I will take the liberty to refer you to *Leigh's Critica Sacra* upon the word aión, and to *Bengelius*'s introduction to his expoſition of the Apocalyps, as tranſlated by Doctor Robertſon; where you will find this word learnedly explained in the ſenſe I contend for, and a very curious, if not a ſatisfactory, calculation of the aiónian periods. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

A CHRISTIAN LAYMAN.

WHEREAS William Glaſcock, junior, did, on the 2d of laſt November take up, and break open, a letter directed to Meſſ. William and Thomas Glaſcock, from Mr. John Blackburn, merchant in London, covering an account of a certain ſum of money he the ſaid Blackburn has received, for and upon account of the ſaid William and Thomas, which is ready; and as he the ſaid William Glaſcock, junior, holds up the ſaid letter and account, it is ſuggeſted that he will forge the names of William and Thomas Glaſcock, as drawers to an exchange: Therefore caution is given hereby that ſuch draught will be proteſted, as Mr. Blackburn is already cautioned not to accept any bill, without proper advice, which the ſaid William Glaſcock, junior, knows not how to write. THOMAS GLASCOCK.

Mr. RIND,

WERE all your readers well acquainted with Mr. Thomas Glaſcock, the author of a cruel and ungenerous advertiſement lately publiſhed in your paper, I ſhould not give myſelf the trouble of anſwering it; but as his inſanity, and extreme raſhneſs, in many inſtances, are moſtly unknown, it would be doing injuſtice to myſelf, and the remains of a much injured reputation, was I not to take notice of it. He charges me with breaking open a letter from Mr. John Blackburn, directed to my father and himſelf, as my attornies, and looks upon ſuch an action as of the baſeſt kind. How quickly can this charitable brother of mine ſpy out the mote in my eye, and not feel the beam in his own! It is now upwards of ten years ſince I appointed him one of my attornies, and having a great inclination in the ſummer of laſt year to return to my wife, to my great aſtoniſhment, found my affairs quite unſettled, many juſt debts in good hands not received, ſome entirely loſt through neglect, and exceſſive coſts heaped upon me by continuances in court for upwards of ſeven years, my father rendered entirely unable to tranſact my buſineſs, by the loſs of his ſight, and this worthy brother and advertiſer the chiefeſt part of his time mad or drunk. My affairs being thus ſituated, I have been endeavouring to ſettle them myſelf, and having occaſion to go to Philadelphia, appointed another attorney, and this letter that he mentions came to hand, which I opened without the leaſt apprehenſion of injuring any perſon, judging it contained an account relative to my affairs, and knowing my father to be entirely blind, and that my brother, and this good Gentleman, my other attorney, would ſecret any account that would be advantageous to me, as he often had done before, and that he was even unfit for any kind of buſineſs. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

WILLIAM GLASCOCK, jun.

NANSEMOND, March 31, 1773.

WANTED immediately, on charter, for PORT GLASGOW, a veſſel between three and five hundred hogſheads. For terms apply to

JOHN HAMILTON, and company.

On Monday the 26th inſtant (April) being Cumberland court day, will be SOLD, by virtue of a deed of truſt from the Reverend Mr. John Hyde Saunders to Meſſ. Alexander Speirs, John Bowman, and company,

A TRACT of LAND lying in ſaid county, containing 470 acres, now in the poſſeſſion of ſaid Saunders. Three hundred pounds of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and eighteen months credit will be allowed for the remainder. The ſale will be conducted by Mr. Littlebury Moſby, and the land may be received by applying to Mr. Saunders.

JAMES FAIRLIE.

A great COCK MATCH

TO BE FOUGHT

AT GLOUCESTER-COURTHOUSE,

ON THURSDAY THE 15th INSTANT, APRIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that there are now remaining in Osborne's warehouse, Chesterfield county, five hogsheads of tobacco, marked as follows, which have been inspected upwards of three years.

No.	Gross	Tare.	Nett.	
16	1195	191	1004	W. Crowder's note out.
72	1300	154	1146	John Calwell.
185	1157	134	1023	Thomas Jackson.
1339	1584	136	1248	Marked I. E. C.
1380	918	111	807	William Farley, sen.
2136	1250	123	1127	R. Ellett, P. Edward.

WHEREAS I purchased of Robert Tunstall his undivided part of the land, surveyed for the officers and soldiers late of the Virginia regiment, on the river Ohio, and the branches of the same, which the said Tunstall had in right, as a serjeant in the said regiment, and as the said Robert Tunstall is one of those named in a patent that has since issued for the said land; and whereas I have sold the said undivided right to Mr. Robert Rutherford, this is to forewarn all persons against being imposed by any future purchase from the said Robert Tunstall, or any claiming under him.

JOHN CREAGH.

THE badness of the weather preventing the sale of my land, advertised some time ago, I now propose selling it, at public auction, before the Raleigh door, in Williamsburg, on the 3d of May next. The land is pleasantly situated on Mattapony river, and contains 650 acres by estimation, and 100 acres of marsh on the opposite side of the river. There is on the said land a genteel two story brick house, and offices of brick; likewise a large warehouse 60 by 24, with a brick cellar, and within 30 yards of a wharf where vessels of an hundred tons may load. Any person inclinable to purchase will be shewn the land, and know the terms, by applying to

JOHN MEREDITH.

N. B. As the title to the above mentioned land was some time ago in dispute, I think it will not be improper to inform the public that the entail has been broke by act of Assembly, and the Royal assent obtained.

STRAYED from Mr. Henry Bell's, in Buckingham, on the 24th of February last, a bright bay horse, with a hanging mane and switch tail, branded on the near buttock ●, has a scar on his left cheek near the eye, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 7 or 8 years old, is pretty and high spirited, trots fast for his size, and when he gallops gathers quick. Whoever brings him to me, near Mr. Trent's, or to Mr. Bell, shall be well rewarded.

DOLPHIN DREW.

TAKEN up, in Albemarle, a small grey mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock ●, has a wart on her right ear, her hind feet are white, has a hanging mane and tail, trots altogether, and is about 5 years old. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

EDWARD BARBER.

TAKEN up, in Bedford, two mares, the one a black, branded on the near buttock S, has a small star in her forehead, her mane hangs on the right side, about 6 or 7 years old, branded on the near shoulder with something that cannot be made out; the other is a dark bay, with a small star in her forehead, branded on the near buttock R, her mane hangs on the near side, and is about 5 years old. Posted, and appraised to 5l. each.

JOHN CLYBURN.

WHEREAS some notorious villain has reported, and endeavoured to make the public believe, that I have been privy to passing the PAPER MONEY of this colony, knowing the same to be bad, I do hereby offer a reward of TWENTY FIVE POUNDS to any person that will discover the author of such report.

HENRY ANDERSON.

THE subscriber having opened a TAVERN at Aquia, in Stafford county, in the house formerly kept by Mr. Yelverton Peyton, all Gentlemen travelling that road, who please to favour him with their custom, may rely upon receiving the best entertainment, and the greatest care taken of their horses.

CHARLES TYLER.

WANTS employment a young man who understands book-keeping, and managing a store. For terms apply to the printer hereof.

NORFOLK, March 18, 1773.

THE partnership of George Jackson, Matthew Jackson, and William Jaques, being dissolved, this is to request all persons who have any demands against the said partnership to make them known immediately, that they may be adjusted; and those indebted are desired to make speedy payment, or give their notes, to George Jackson only, that no disputes may hereafter arise. The subscriber again earnestly hopes those indebted, either by bond, or otherwise, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible, as some misfortunes of late really necessitate him to this request. GEORGE JACKSON.

WANTED, on charter, for GLASGOW, A VESSEL of about 300 hogsheads of tobacco burthen. For terms apply to Mr. John Lawrence and company, merchants in Norfolk, or the subscriber in Warwick. JOHN LEITCH.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Culpeper, in March 1772, a remarkable likely, well made Mulatto man named DICK, about 27 years old, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; took with him several suits of clothes, among which was a blue cotton or hair shag jacket. It is probable he will pass as a freeman, having stole a pass from one Lazarus Anthony, signed by Thomas Nelson, King, and several other Gentlemen, whose names I do not recollect, by which he may impose on the public. Whoever will secure him in any gaol in this colony so that I get him again shall receive THREE POUNDS, and if out of the colony FIVE POUNDS, or if delivered to me at Wilderness, in Spotsylvania.

WILLIAM JONES.

NEWCASTLE, March 11, 1773.

THE subscriber intends for North Britain early in May next. ROBERT CAMPBELL.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Williamsburg, on Saturday the 13th instant (March) WILLIAM BOLTON and CHARLES WINFREE CHANDLER: Bolton is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, very clumsy, and has a sour countenance. Chandler is about the height of Bolton, 17 years of age, and has an agreeable countenance. Whoever conveys Chandler to me shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS, and I hereby offer a reward of ONE HANDFUL of SHAVINGS to any person that will secure Bolton so that I may get him again

JAMES GARDNER.

N. B. They took with them a couple of two feet rules, which all persons are forewarned from purchasing, as also from harbouring or employing them. If Chandler will return of his own accord, I hereby promise not to give him the least correction.

THE executors of Col. George Lee think it necessary to inform the public, in order to prevent mistakes, that the tract of land lying on Cub Run, in the county of Loudoun, lately advertised in this paper for sale, by Philip Ludwell Grymes, Esq; has been possessed by their ward, Mr. Lancelot Lee, and his ancestors (under the proprietor's patent) for more than thirty years last past.

TAKEN up, in Amherst, two barrows, of a red colour, both marked with an underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s.

CORNELIUS THOMAS.

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a small bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock A G, has some saddle spots, and some white hair round her neck. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

JOSEPH CABELL.

TAKEN up, in Frederick, a sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock M, has a star in his forehead, and paces.

JAMES HAGAN.

TAKEN up, in Amherst, a sorrel horse, about 10 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on the near shoulder C, and on the near buttock P. Posted, and appraised to 10l 10s.

JAMES LAYNE.

TAKEN up, in Isle of Wight, a bright bay gelding, 14 hands and an inch high, his two hind feet white, has a hanging mane and switch tail, some saddle spots near his shoulder, and a star in his forehead. Posted, and appraised to 10l

JOHN PARNELL

TAKEN up, in Dinwiddie, a small bay horse, about 4 feet 3 inches high, with some white in his face, a hanging mane and switch tail, but has no perceivable brand. LUDWELL WORSHAM.

TAKEN up, in Halifax, a sleabitten white horse, about 4 feet 5 inches high, 12 years old, trots naturally, branded on the near shoulder and buttock D. Posted, and appraised to 2l. J. HUBBARD.

NORFOLK, March 3, 1773.

OLD LISBON and low priced WHITE WINES, LOAF SUGAR, and a few WHEAT FANS, to be sold by

HARMANSON & HARVEY.

RUN away from *Eltham*, on *Sunday* the 10th of *January*, a light Mulatto fellow named OTHO, about 5 feet 9 inches high, freckled in the face, has light grey eyes, and brown hair, which he wears tied behind, his skin under his clothes is very white, and had on, when he went away, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a coat of the same, with a red velvet cape. I expect he will endeavour to pass for a white man. All masters of vessels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying the said slave off at their peril. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof. BURWELL BASSETT.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland, the 12th of August last, an Irish convict servant man named MATTHEW THARP, by trade a gardener, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, much pitted with the smallpox, has short dark hair, but generally wears a dark wig over it clubbed; had on, and took with him, a pair of leather breeches, light coloured cloth coat, old striped jacket, several white and oznabrig shirts, one check ditto, an old brown holland coat, striped holland trowsers much stained, shoes and stockings of many sorts, a hat almost new, with a band and buckle. This fellow was convicted, last June Oyer court was a twelvemonth, for horsestealing. Whoever will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. I have been credibly informed that some time after the said Tharp eloped, he went down to Williamsburg, and applied to John Randolph, Esquire, for a pass, which he obtained.

JOSEPH PEIRCE.

FREDERICKSBURG, February 24, 1773.

WHEREAS some of those indebted on the books here have not paid due regard to my advertisement of the 1st of December last, I give them this last notice that all and every account not paid off, or a good part of it, before the 20th of April, or our May fair at farthest, or settled by bond, or other specialty, before that time, will most certainly be put into the hands of a lawyer, without respect of persons. Unavoidable reasons will oblige me to this, which I shall probably, in time, acquaint them with. Those who are put to trouble and expence cannot now blame me for want of notice. I have sold part of the goods on hand, but so as not to dissort the store, and have still a large assortment by me, which I will sell in wholesale or retail on the terms formerly advertised. Any person who will purchase the whole shall have them on terms which they themselves will say are very low and reasonable.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

DOCTOR GRAHAM, OCULIST and AURIST, at Philadelphia, thus publicly gives notice that he proposes to be at Williamsburg about the middle of April next, where those persons whose circumstances or situation have precluded them from the benefit of applying for assistance at Philadelphia may consult him in all disorders of the eye, and its appendages, and in every species of deafness, hardness of hearing, ulcerations, noise in the ears, &c. Those persons, likewise, who have been born deaf and dumb, or those who labour under any impediment in their speech, by applying personally, will probably be assisted.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber lives, in King and Queen, about a mile and a half from Todd's warehouse, containing 657 acres, in good order for cropping, with a large peach and apple orchard thereon beginning to bear, and a quantity of low grounds, which may be made good meadow with very little expence. The dwellinghouse, kitchen, and other outhouses, have been built between four and five years. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Accomack* a runaway slave, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, very likely, and has a scar over his left eye, at his first commitment said he belonged to Mr. *Otto Ball* on *James* river, but now says he belongs to Mr. *Morgan Sabb* in *Charlestown, South Carolina*, and formerly was the property of Mr. *Cornelius Dinwick* of *Maryland*, and was sold by Capt. *Benjamin Hammond* to the said *Sabb*, and that his own name is ABNER; had with him, when taken up, two oznabrig shirts, and one pair of trowsers. He says he has been from his master two or three years, and has followed the water ever since. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have him of

ISAAC DUNTON, Sheriff.

RUN away from the subscriber, at *Petersburg*, about the middle of *September* last, a very likely Negro man named PHIL, about 20 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and proportionably made; he is a native of *Africa*, but speaks broken *English*, having been some years in the *West Indies*, and has lost two joints off two of his fingers on his right hand; had on an oznabrig shirt, an old *Virginia* cloth waistcoat, with a new Negro cotton jacket over it, and a pair of old check trousers. As he has been used to the sea, he will probably endeavour to get on board some ship, and make his escape out of the colony; all masters of vessels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril. I will give THREE POUNDS reward to any person who will deliver said slave to me, or to Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* at *Portsmouth*, and FORTY SHILLINGS to secure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

THOMAS GORDON.

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